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slope of the entire top in this direction, through a gully which leads out to the talus or slide.

Nothing of especial interest struck the attention of the writer in regard to the two large mounds next to the river bank. There is no evidence of any dwellings in the bottom land surrounding the group of large mounds. It was probably left open for meetings, playgrounds, and similar assemblages.

In Indian villages, the town house was usually placed upon the great mound, which was often occupied by the residence of the chief and his family; while the two large mounds may have served for the sacred fire, disposal of the dead, or other religious purposes. The tribe lived in the circle of great earthlodges. Some Indian towns, with their assemblages of clay bedaubed huts, resembled at a distance a group of burnt brick kilns. (Lowery, *Spanish Settlements*, p. 59.)

In its flourishing days, this town must have presented, in the midst of this beautiful and fertile valley, a truly imposing appearance.

HUBERT H. S. AIMES

SEWANEE, TENNESSEE

CORRIGENDA TO "KINSHIP TERMS OF THE KOOTENAY INDIANS"

A NUMBER of misprints have crept into my paper on "Kinship Terms of the Kootenay Indians" (vol. 20 of this journal, pp. 414-418). They are listed here for the convenience of those who may wish to correct their copies.

Page 414, no. 11: for *ga-d'to* read *ga-di'to*.

" 415, no. 21: read *ga-cwin'a'til*.

" 416, no. 27: read *ga-'aqltsma'k'uni'k'*.

" " , no. 28: read *ga-ṣat.gaṣṣaniyat'u'm'a'l*.

" " , no. 29: read *ga-tl'uma't'i'*.

" " , no. 30: read *gu-'ok''kuxwe'm'a'l*.

" " , no. 31: read *ga'-gunk'na''amo'*.

E. SAPIR

KINSHIP TERMS OF THE KUTENAI INDIANS

ON page 414 *et seq.* of vol. 20 of the *American Anthropologist* Dr. Sapir gives an almost complete list of the kinship terms of the Kutenai. Only one important term has been omitted—*ah'tsk'i'l* "sibling or cousin of opposite sex." Persons who stand in the relation never address each other in the second person, but always in an oblique form of the third person. This leads to some grammatical forms which are never